

VASIL'YEV, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; LARIONOV, V.P.; OKOLOVICH, M.N.;
Prinimali uchastiye NAYASHKOVA, Ye.P.; KRYUCHKOV, I.P.; BORINOV,
N.I., tekhn. red.

[Electrical section of power plants and substations] Elektriche-
skaia chast' stantsii i podstantsii. Moskva, Gosenergoizdat,
Pt.1. [Electrical equipment and power distribution devices]
Elektricheskie apparaty i raspredelitel'nye ustroistva. 1963.
495 p. (MIRA 16:3)

(Electric power plants)
(Electric substations)
(Electric power distribution)

OKOLOVICH, M.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; PRODANOV, L.V., kand.tekhn.nauk

Choice of a power supply network for the if-needs of large power generating blocks. Elek. sta. 35 no.9:51-56 S '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

LIVANOVA, O.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; LINDORF, L.S., kand. tekhn. nauk;
OKOLCVICH, M.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLEVAYA, I.V., kand. tekhn.
nauk; POMOGAYEVA, S.G.

Effect of asynchronous motors on short-circuit currents in a system
supplying self-needs of power plants. Elek. sta. 36 no.11:18-54 N
(MIRA 18:10)
'65.

OKOLOWYCH, S.; MENN, A.

For rapid and organized delivery of grain from remote procurement
points, Muk.-elev.prom. 21 no.11:3-4 N 1955. (MLRA 9:4)

1. Ministerstvo avtomobil'noe transporta i shesseynykh derag SSSR.
(Grain--Transportation)

OKOLOVICH,S.; MENN,A.

Proper organization of truck transport for hauling sugar beets.
Avt.transp.33 no.9:10-12 S'55. (MILIA 8:12)
(Sugar beets--Transportation)

MENU, A.; OKOLOVICH, S.

Transport grain for remote places in good time and without losses.
(MLRA 9:3)
Avt.transp. 33 no.11:9-11 II '55.
(Grain--Transportation)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001237910016-1

OKOLOVICH, S.

Motortruck station in Kotsel'nich. Avt.transp. 36 no. 7:5-7 Jl '58.
(MIRA 11:8)
(Kotsel'nich (Kirov Province))-Transportation, Automotive)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001237910016-1"

GVOZDEV, A.; OEDLOVICH, S.

Green light for tractor trains. Avt. transp. 38 no.7:12-13
(MIRA 13:7)
J1 '60.
(Tractor trains)

38L39
S/089/62/012/006/001/019
B102/B104

24. 8. 60
AUTHORS: Okolovich, V. N., Smirenkin, G. N., Bondarenko, I. I.

TITLE: Precise comparison of the average kinetic energies of fragments from U²³⁵ fission induced by thermal neutrons and neutrons with an average energy of 5 Mev

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 12, no. 6, 1962, 461-466

TEXT: The dependence of the U²³⁵ fragment energy on the excitation energy of the fissionable nucleus was studied as no unambiguous results were available. Measurements of great exactitude were made using an ionization chamber with a grid and a double ionization chamber (spectrometer part plus control part). The pulse-height spectrum of the fission fragments in the spectrometer part was recorded by a 128-channel analyzer. 35 and 70 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ thick U²³⁵ layers (concentration 92.5%) on metal base and collodion film were used. Neutrons of 5 Mev energy were obtained from D(d,n)He³ reactions ($E_d = 2.5$ Mev). 10-15 fragment spectra were recorded in each of the three series of measurements, and 5,000-10,000 pulses were measured for each spectrum. The third series was carried out in four

Card 1/2

S/089/62/012/006/001/C19
B102/B104

Precise comparison of the ...

subseries with bombardment either perpendicular or parallel to the layer. The spectra of the fission fragments were recorded in the hemisphere in front of or behind the layer. The ratio q between the kinetic energies of fragments released by fast and thermal neutrons was obtained from the measured value of \tilde{q} , taking account of all important corrections: $\tilde{q} = \tilde{q} + \Delta q_h + \Delta q_I + \Delta q_v + \Delta q_c$. The correction terms allow for the losses in the layer, the ionization defect, neutron emission, and for the motion of the center of mass. The results are given numerically. The effect of the correction terms is insignificant and is only slightly above the error of measurement. While the control substantially improves the energy resolution, it hardly influences the values of q , which deviate very little from unity. The kinetic energy of the fragments does not change when the excitation energy is increased to 5 Mev. The excess excitation energy is almost completely consumed by the increase in the fragments' kinetic energy. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: October 21, 1964

Card 2/2

38990

S/089/62/013/001/006/012
B102/B104

21.2110

AUTHORS: Okolovich, V. N., Smirenkin, G. N.

TITLE: Comparison of the mean kinetic energies of U^{235} fission fragments from thermal neutrons and from neutrons having an average energy of 15 Mev

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, no. 1, 1962, 64-65

TEXT: The authors have shown already (Atomnaya energiya, 12, no. 6, 461, 1962) that in the case of thermal and 5-Mev neutrons the mean kinetic energies of the U^{235} fission fragments agree with an accuracy of 0.1 %. Similar experiments have now been made with thermal and 15-Mev neutrons, using an ionization chamber with a grid, this being filled with commercial argon plus 3 % CO_2 at 80 mm Hg. A 128-channel analyzer was used to determine the pulse-height spectrum. The fast neutrons were obtained from a tritium target bombarded by 2.2-Mev deuterons. Applying the necessary corrections to the measured ratios Q , the true values $Q = E_{fast}/E_{kin}^{fast}$ were arrived at. It was found that E_{kin}^{fast} is smaller than E_{kin}^{th} by 1.5 ± 0.3 Mev. X

Card 1/2

Comparison of the mean kinetic...

S/089/62/013/001/006/012
B102/B104

this result differing from that of Stevenson et al. (Phys. Rev. 117, 186, 1960). The reduction in $E_{\text{fast}}^{\text{kin}}$ can be attributed to $(n, n'f)$ and $(n, n'2n'f)$ processes also induced by the 15-Mev neutrons and to a thermal expansion of the nucleus. There is 1 table.

SUBMITTED: December 27, 1961

Card 2/2

43375

3/056/62/043/005/055/058
B125/B104

24.6.00

AUTHORS: Okolovich, V. N., Smirenkin, G. N.

TITLE: The kinetic energy of subbarrier fission fragments

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 41,
no. 5(11), 1962, 1861-1864

TEXT: Results of experiments are evaluated, in which the distributions of the kinetic energy were compared as between a spontaneous and an induced fission of compound nuclei of U^{238} and P^{240} . According to V. N. Okolovich et al. (Atomnaya energiya, 12, 461, 1962) the kinetic energies of fragments in a fission caused by thermal neutrons differ by only 0.1% from those in a fission caused by neutrons of a mean energy of 5 Mev. Experimental values for the dependence of the average number of the prompt fission neutrons emitted in the fission on the type of nucleus are substantially greater for nuclei with $Z < 94$ than the values found by extrapolation based on the Fowler hypothesis. According to experiments conducted by D. D. Bud'yanov et al. (ZhETP, 37, 406, 1959) and other authors the explanation is that in induced fissions the mean kinetic energy of the fission fragments is greater by ΔE_x than in spontaneous fissions. The present authors proved this

Card 1/2

The kinetic energy of subbarrier fission...

6/056/62/C43/C55/C59/C61
B12/B1C4

difference more accurately than was done in pertinent previous studies, by also comparing the mean kinetic energy for the photofission of U^{235} and the fission of U^{238} by thermal neutrons, and further by utilizing additional data on the mean number of secondary neutrons emitted per fission. If in subbarrier and superbarrier fission ΔE_K is only associated with the change of the kinetic energy of the relative movement before the instant of stripping, ΔE_K would have to increase with Z^2/A increasing. Treatment of the experimental results shows that the opposite is true. The defects of the model are discussed and it is shown that the classification of $E_K = 0.121 \cdot Z^2 A^{-1/3}$ Mev by J. Tenrell (Phys. Rev., 113, 527, 1959) can be determined more accurately by a separate investigation of the data on the spontaneous and induced fission. There are 1 figure and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: June 6, 1962

Card 2/2

L 14932-63
ACCESSION NR: APM001980

SPF: n - EATLIS RDS AFFTC ASD/SSD Pu-LA DK
8/0089/63/015/001/0016-1

AUTHORS: Blyuskina, Yu. A.; Bondarenko, I. I.; Kuznetsov, V. V.; Neistern, V. N.; Okolovich, V. N.; Smirnkin, G. N.

TITLE: Number of prompt neutrons and kinetic energy of fragments in low-energy fission of U²³⁵

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 15, no. 1, 1963, 64-66

TOPIC TAGS: prompt neutron, U²³⁵, kinetic energy of fission fragment, Fowler hypothesis

ABSTRACT: According to Fowler's hypothesis, the kinetic energy of the fission fragment does not depend on the excitation energy of the splitting atom, from which it follows that the average number of prompt neutrons (a.p.n.n.) increases linearly with the increase of the energy E_n of neutrons produced. For large E_n, this is approximately valid, but may not be correct for low E_n. The present work was conducted in order to investigate the lower E_n range in more detail. The data sought are important practically, and may help to clarify the nature of the fission channels and the mechanism which produces the distribution of the observed energy. U₂₃₅ was used as target; the reaction T(p, Alpha) was studied.

Card 1/2

L 14932-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003980

duced with an electrostatic generator. The correlation between E_n and a.m. is presented in three figures. The results are discussed. The authors express their deep appreciation to A. I. Leypinetskiy for attention and constant interest to work, to L. M. Tsachev and V. N. Andreyev for fruitful discussion of experimental results, and gratitude to V. I. Bakhshay, L. D. Gordenya, and L. I. Prokof'yev for help with the work and participation in various stages of measurements.
Orig. art. has 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 04Aug62

DATE ACQ: 08Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NC REF Sov: 003

OPHER: 007

Card 2/2

OKOLOVICH, V.N.; SMIRENKO, G.N.

Channelling effects in the energy dependence of the mean kinetic
energy of U²³³ fission fragments. Atom, energ. 15 no. 3:250-
253 S '63. (MIRA 16,10)

(Uranium isotopes) (Nuclear fission)

OKOLOVICH, V.N.; BOL'SHOV, V.I.; GORDEYEV, L.D.; SMIRENKO, G.N.

Dependence of the mean kinetic energy of fragments on the mass of
the fissionable atom. Atom. energ. 15 no.5:419-420 N '63.(MIRA 16:12)

1 155247
ACCESSION NR: AF3005234

EXT. 15. AETTC/ASD/SSD

8/0056/63/045/002, 1-1

AUTHORS: D'yachenko, P. P.; Kuz'minov, S. D.; Kutsayeva, L. S.; Okolovskii, N. M.; Smirnitskii, G. N.; Stoychikov, A. N.

TITLE: Kinetic energy of fragments produced in symmetric fission of U-235

SOURCE: Zhurn. eksp. i teoret. fiz., v. 45, no. 2, 1963, p. 12

TOPIC TAGS: Fission, symmetric, kinetic energy, U-235, induced fission

ABSTRACT: The mean kinetic energy of the fragments produced in symmetrical fission induced by 7-, 14.5-, and 20-MeV neutrons has measured and found to be constant, within the limits of experimental error, just as in the case of a symmetric fission. This refutes the hypothesis made by Selitakiy and Bondarenko (Zh. eksp. i teoret. fiz., v. 43, 1962, p. 2) that symmetric fission is a two-barrier process. The hypothesis by Kochenov, Petruzhak, and Adamov (Atomnaya energiya, v. 13, 474, 1962) that symmetrical fission is of the subbarrier type is refuted. The results are interpreted from the point of view that the two barriers of fission correspond to two barriers. The authors are indebted to Prof. Bondarenko and to N. S. Lebedev for a discussion of the results.

Card 1/4

OKOLOVICH, V.N.; SMIRNOV, G.N.

Mean kinetic energy of fragments in above-threshold fission
(n, nf). Atom. energ. 16 no.6:521-523 Je '64. (MIA: 10:7)

BOL'SHEV, V. I.; PROKHOROV, I. I.; OKOLOVICH, V. N.; SHIRENKO, G. A.

Some data on the spontaneous fission of Ca^{244} . Atom. energy. no. 1:28-34. JI '64. (MINA 177)

ACCESSION NR: AP4042257

S/0089/64/017/001/0028/0034

AUTHORS: Bol'shov, V. I.; Prokhorova, L. I.; Okolovich, V. N.; Smirenkin, G. N.

TITLE: Some data on the spontaneous fission of Cm^{244}

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 1, 1964, 28-34

TOPIC TAGS: curium, nuclear fission, fission product, prompt neutron, spontaneous fission, fission cross section

ABSTRACT: In view of surprising violations of the smooth variation, in the case of transplutonium nuclei, of the average kinetic energy of the fragments and of the average number of prompt neutrons per fission event from isotope to isotope, the authors have undertaken to obtain more precise data for the spontaneous fission of Cm^{244} and to analyze the causes of this phenomenon. The average kinetic energy of the fission fragments for spontaneous fission of Cm^{244} was found

Cord 1/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4042257

to be 182.3 ± 2.3 MeV, with a half-width of the distribution 24.8 ± 2.5 MeV at half the height and an average number of 2.71 ± 0.4 prompt neutrons per fission event. The kinetic energy was measured by means of a double ionization chamber and comparison with the well established value of the kinetic energy of U²³⁵ fission by thermal neutrons. The procedure is described in detail. The number of prompt neutrons was determined by recording the coincidences between the pulses of a neutron detector, in which is placed an ionization fission chamber with the investigated substance. The results indicate that the average kinetic energy has low sensitivity to even large changes in the excitation energy and the angular momentum of the compound nucleus. The transcurium nuclei as a rule do not obey the linear variation of the kinetic energy with $Z^2/A^{1/3}$. Attention is called to the correlation between the anomalies in the dependence of E_k and ν on the nucleon composition of the fissioning nucleus and the variation of the most probable fragment masses. A hypothesis that the observed effects are connected with a change in the "elastic"

Cord 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4042257

properties of the produced fragments is discussed. It is concluded that the individual properties of the produced fragments have a strong influence on the fission process. Although the concrete mechanisms whereby the shells affect different fission methods and their characteristics are unknown, a likely conclusion is that the direct influence of the nuclear shell structure on the dynamics of fission is one of the most important factors. "The authors are grateful to A. G. Kozlov, V. B. Pavlovich for preparation of the Cm²⁴⁴ compounds, Z. A. Aleksandrova for participation in individual stages of the work, and N. Ye Fedorova and Yu. M. Turchin for help with the measurements." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 4 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 23Oct63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF Sov: 008

OTHER: 017

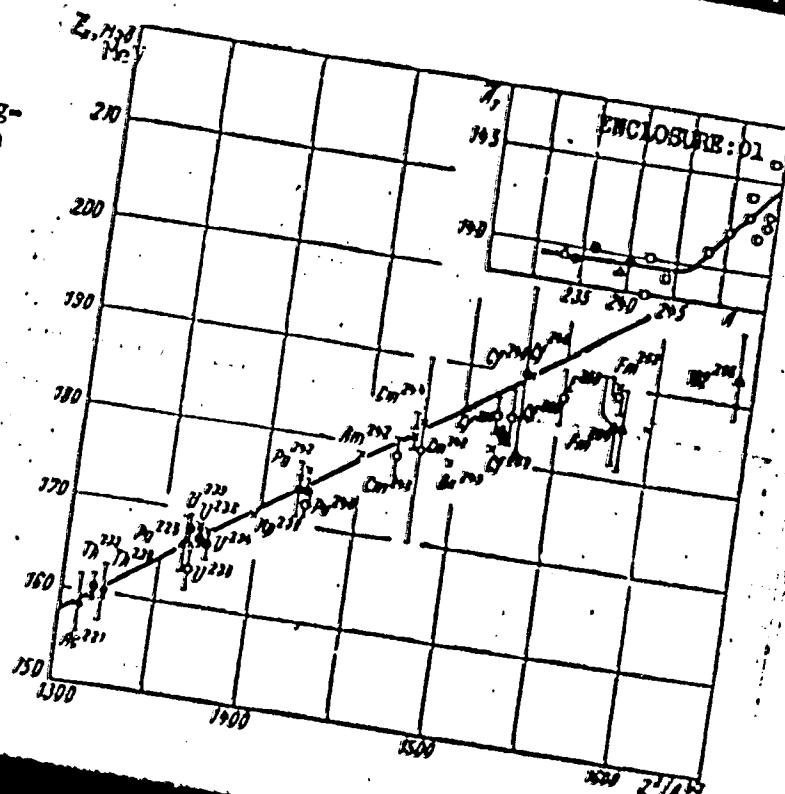
Card 3/4

ACCESSION NR: AP4042257

Dependence of average fragment kinetic energy on the parameter $Z^2/A^{1/3}$
 $(E_K = 0.1402 Z^2/A^{1/3} - 24.5 \text{ MeV})$

- - spontaneous fission
- , ▲ - fission by neutrons and ions
- × - values calculated from balance equation

Insert - dependence of most probable mass of heavy fragment on the mass of the fissioning nucleus, as obtained by others



Card 4/4

007010016

OKOLOVICH, V.N.

Energy dependence of the average kinetic energy of fission fragments
of heavy nuclei. Vest. AN Kazakh. SSR 21 no.7:58-62 Jl. '65.
(MIRA 1818)

OKOLOVICH, Ye.

Natural plant growing and livestock exhibits at the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition. Nauka i press. op. v sel'khoz. 8 no.5:
8-11 My '58.

(MIRA 11:5)

l. Zamestitel' glavnogo metodista Vsesoyuznoy sel'skokhozyaystvennoy
vystavki.

(Moscow—Field crops—Exhibitions)

(Moscow—Stock and stockbreeding—Exhibitions)

OKOLOVICH, Ye. L., CHERMENSKIY, A.D. , metodist

For more extensive promotion of the achievements of science and
advanced practices in agriculture. Zemledelie 7 no.7:3-9
J1 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Glavnnyy metodist po razdelu sel'skogo khozyaystva Vystavki
dostizheniy narodnogo khozyaystva (for Okolovich).
(Agriculture)

OKOLOW, Bronislaw, mgr., inz.; CIESLAR, Boguslaw, mgr., inz.; SIUTA, Wladyslaw,
mgr., inz.; MURZYNSKI, Zdzislaw, mgr., inz.

Approximate computation of a nonmetrically loaded circular cylinder
shell. Przegl mech 20 no.21:654-656 '61.

1. Politechnika Warszawska.

(Cylinder) (Approximate computation)

ZAWADZKI, Jerzy, prof. dr inz.; CIESLAR, Boguslaw, dr inz.;
GABRYSZEWSKI, Zdzislaw, dr inz.; OKOLOW, Bronislaw, dr inz.;
GODOWICZ, Tadeusz, dr inz.

Certain mechanical problems in the design of high-power turbo-generators. Przegl elektrotechn 40 no.5:222 My '64.

1. Department of Technical Mechanics, Technical University, Wroclaw (for Zawadzki, Cieslar, Gabryszewski, Okolow).
2. Dolmel Works, Wroclaw (for Godowicz).

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001237910016-1

OKCLOWICZ, J.

Astronomical system of reference. Postepy astronomii 13 no.1:
27-31 Ja-Mr '65.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001237910016-1"

OKOŁOWICZ, M.

Application of coal-drying devices in power-supply plants. p. 149

PRZEGŁAD MECHANICZNY. (Stowarzyszenie Inżynierów i Techników Mechaników Polskich) Warszawa, Poland
Vol. 18, no.5, Mar. 1959

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol.8, no.7, July 1959

Uncl.

6. 1. 182 Rekonstrukcja klinika - oznacza na podstawie morfologii szkieletu

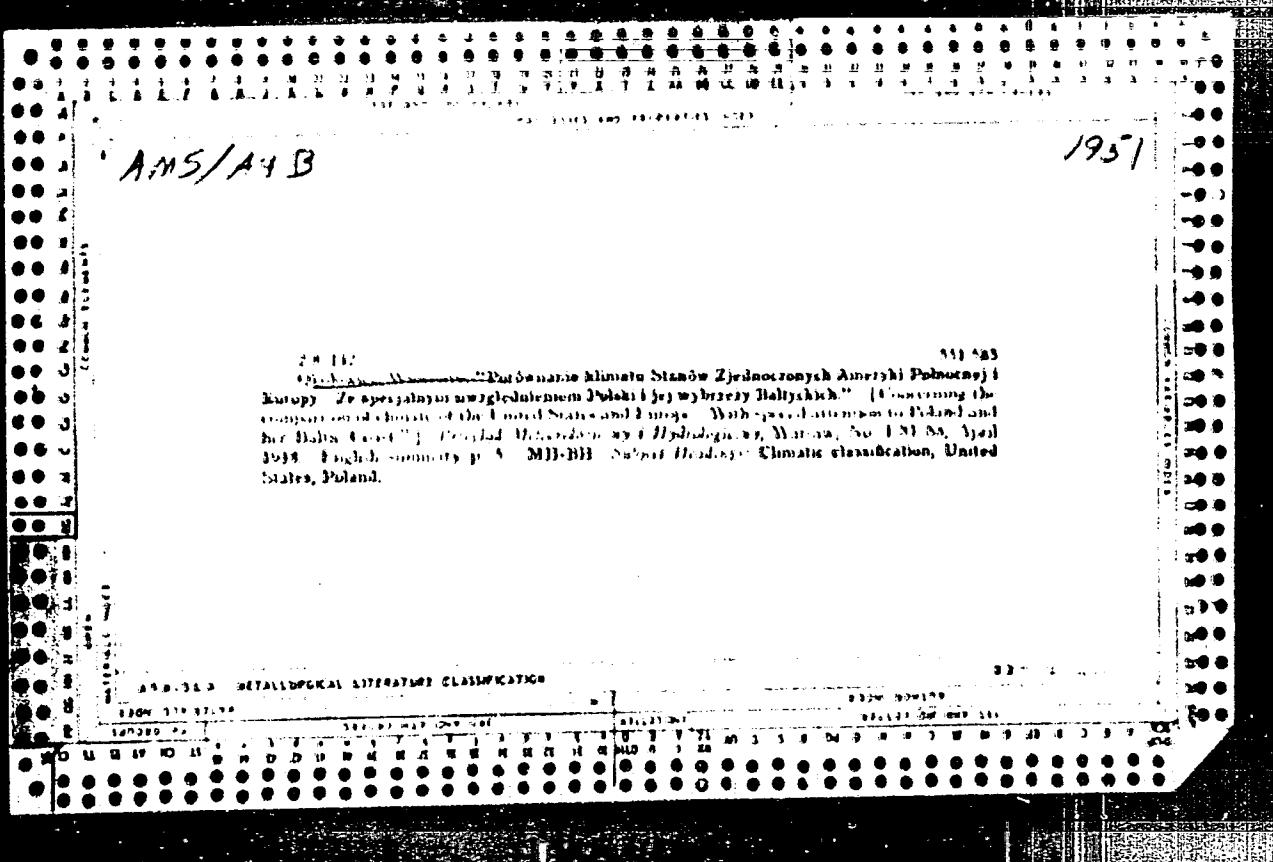
terraces with deep side erosion mark a period of heavy precipitation, a polar front on the margin of the ice sheet which lay just to the north. The middle terrace ends at a drift line, a low sandbank, yet containing ancient loess winds and little side erosion.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001237910016-1"



Meteorological Abst.
Vol. 4 No. 2
Feb. 1953
Pressure and Wind

4.2-163
Okolowicz, Wincenty. O nowym sposobie graficznym przedstawiania wiatrów. [A new graphic method for representing winds.] *Przegląd Meteorologiczny i Hydrologiczny*, Włocławek, v. 1950-1951:202-203, 1951. fig. DWB-A new method simultaneously considering wind frequency, speed, and wind direction. The results of the observations taken in Chojnice in 1886-1910, are used as an example. *Subject Headings:* 1. Wind variations 2. Graphical presentation 3. Poland.—Winds Torun.

Geophysics

5

(2)

Geophysics 2

OKONIOWICZ 1916-1917

3/321
✓ Autor: J. Wimowicz. Climatology jako nauka i jej znaczenie w meteorologii i geografii. Kryptogram: Climatology as a science and its relation to meteorology and physical geography. In: Przegląd Geograficzny, Warszawa, 24(1): 27-48, 1932. In Polish. Review and brief summary, pp. 46-48. DLC. A theoretical discussion of the subject matter of climatology as a science, as well as an explanation of how this science differs from meteorology. In contrast to meteorology, which is concerned with climate as a whole but measures its elements and the relations within them, climatology, which deals with objects solely in conjunction with other elements of the geographical environment. Climatology is concerned just with individual characteristics of the atmosphere and weather conditions in an entity over a definite territory. The paper concludes with a survey of future development of climatology in Poland. Subject Headings: Climatology; Meteorology. J. Physical geography. A.H.P.

48

OKOŁOWICZ, W.

"Some tasks of our service" p. 3 (gazeta observatora, Vol. 6, No. 3, Alf. 1953,
Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of Acquisitions / Library of Congress, March 1953, Uncl.
East European Vol. 3, No. 3

OKOŁOWICZ, W.

"Professor Wladyslaw Gorczyński, Ph.D" p. 1 (Gazeta obserwatora, Vol. 6, No. 2,
Aug. 1953, Warszawa)

SO: Monthly List of New Acquisitions, Library of Congress, March ⁴ 1953, Uncl.

OKOLNICKI, W.

Tasks of climatology in Poland and organization of climatic information. p. 3.
PROBLEMY KOGNITYWISTYCZNEJ KLAJMATYKI, Warszawa, Vol. 17, No. 1, 1970.

30: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions, (EMI), EM, Vol. 1, No. 1, Oct. 1970,
Encl.

OKOŁOWICZ - W.

✓ 9.9-278 551.58
Okolowicz, Wincenty. Zadania klimatologii polskiej i organizacja badań klimatologicznych w Polsce. [Tasks of Polish climatology and the organization of climatic research in Poland.] *Pregld Geograficzny*, Warsaw, 27(1):5-17, 1955. Russian and English summaries p. 13-16. DLC—The author defines the object and tasks of climatology; discusses the best methods of investigating the origin and structure of the climate of the country as a whole, and in its local aspects (microclimate); introduces a classification of problems to be solved by modern Polish climatology, and advances a new plan of distribution of tasks among institutions and agencies concerned with the carrying out of climatological studies in Poland, which should
OC be placed under the supervision of the State Hydrological and Meteorological Institute of
Y Poland. Subject Headings: 1. Climatological research 2. Poland.—A.M.P.

3

Okolowicz, W.

OKOLOWICZ, W.
At the beginning of a new decade, p. 3. (GAZETA OBSERWATORA, F.I.H.M., Warszawa, Vol. 8, no. 1, Jan. 1955.)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (ERAI), IC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, uncl.

OKOLOWICZ, WINCENTY,

Geomorfologia okolic srodkowej Wislili. [Wyd. 1.] Warszawa, Państwowe Wydawn. Naukowe, 1956. 68 p. (Polska Akademia Nauk. Instytut Geografii. Prace geograficzne, nr. 6) [Geomorphology of the Middle Vistula Basin. 1st ed. English and Russian summaries. maps, bibli., footnotes, tables]

SOURCE: East European Occession List (EEAL), Library of Congress,
Vol. 6, No. 1 January 1957

OKOLOWICZ, W.

1956, a new year. p. 3. Vol. 9, no. 1, 1956 Warsaw

GAZETA OBSERWATORA

SOURCE:

East European Accession List (EEAL) Library of Congress
Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956

OKSOWICZ, W.

Sessions of agencies of the World Meteorological Organization in Vienna. p. 1.
PRZEGLAD GEOPHYZYCZNY. Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 1, no. 1, 1972.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEL), EC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1972
Uncl.

OROLEVICZ, W.

SCIENCE

periodicals: GAZETA CHIMICZNA. P.I.N.P. Vol. 12, no. 1, Jan. 1957

OROLEVICZ, W. The year 1956 and the new year 1957. p. 3.

Monthly List of East European Publications (MEL) No. Vol. 6, no. 5
May 1957, includes:

OKOLOWICZ, Wincenty

Macro-, meso- and microclimate. Przegl geogr Suppl. to 32:97-102 '60.
(ERAI 10:4)

1. Warsaw University, Geographical Institute, Warsaw.
(Climatology) (Microclimatology)

OKOLOWICZ, Wincenty

Results of certain meteorological observations made in Warsaw
during the solar eclipse of February 15, 1961. Przegl
geofiz 6 no.3:146-152 '61.

1. Katedra Klimatologii, Instytut Geografii, Uniwersytet,
Warszawa.

OKOLOWICZ, Wincenty, dr., prof. (Warszawa)

The conception of climate. Idejarnas 65 no.4:193-202 Jl-Ag '61.

OKOŁOWICZ, Wincenty

Reminiscences of Bronislaw Halicki. Przegl geol 10 no.9:176-177
S 162.

OKOLOW CZ, Wincenty, prof., dr. (Warsaw, Poland); SZEPESINE LORINCZ, Anna
[translator]

An experiment for a new determination of the real surface isotherms
in Poland. Idojaras 66 no.2:75-78 Mr-Ap '62.

1. Varsói egyetem meteorológiai és klímálogiai tanszéke. (fcr
Okolowicz),

BORYCZKA, Jerzy; KOLOWICZ, Wincenty

Turbulent diffusion of dust and other air contaminants during different periods of the year depending on the nature of the substratum, especially under city conditions. Przegl geofiz 9 no. 2:121-137 '64.

OKOLOWICZ-GRABOWSKA, Bozena, mgr. inż.

Evolution of the opinion on the hygienic results of excessive
high temperatures of the surfaces of radiators. Gaz woda
tech sanit 36 no.6:228-230 Je '62.

1. Katedra Ogrzewnictwa i Wentylacji, Politechnika, Warszawa.

OKOLSKA, Irena

Exposition of the history of lighting in the Museum in Krosno.
Wiad naft 8 no.7:167-168 Jl '62.

OKOJSKA, Irena

The Petroleum Section of the Krosno Museum. Wiert naft
10 no.2:53-54 P'64.

OKOLSKA, W.
DYMER, Eugenia; OKOLSKA, Wanda

A passive hemagglutination test as an indication of tuberculosis,
Gruzlica 25 no.12:937-946 Dec 57.

1. Z Kliniki Terapii Chorob Dziecięcych A. M. w Warszawie Kierownik:
prof. Dr H. Brokman. Adres Klinika Terapii Chorob Dziecięcych A. M.
w W-wie, ul. Dziedzicka 1-3.

(TUBERCULOSIS, immunol.

Middlebrook-Dubos test, diag., values (Pol))

ASKANAS, A.; CHAJECKA, M.; OKOLSKA, W.; ZALEWSKI, T.

Observations on an endemic infection caused by pathogenic strains of Escherichia coli. Pediat. Pol. 37 no.1:17-22 Ja '62.

1, Z Kliniki Terapii Chorob Dzieci AM w Warszawie Kierownik: prof.
dr med. H. Broka i z Laboratorium Państwowego Szpitala Klinicznego
nr 3 Kierownik: dr med. L. Tomaszewski.

(ESCHERICHIA COLI INFECTION in inf & child)

GIETKA, Marian; OKOLSKA, Wanda; ZMUDZKA, Barbara

Bacteriological studies in infections of the urinary system
in children. Pediat. pol. 38 no.2:125-132 '63.

1. Z Kliniki Terapii Chorob Dzieci AM w Warszawie Kierownik:
prof. dr med. H. Brokman i z Laboratorium Zespolu Klinik
Pediatrycznych Wydziału Pediatrycznego AM w Warszawie
Kierownik: dr med. L. Tomaszewski.

(URINARY TRACT INFECTIONS)
(ESCHERICHIA COLI INFECTIONS)
(PROTEUS INFECTIONS)
(STAPH INFECTIONS)
(AEROBACTER AEROGENES)
(STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS)
(MYCOSES)

OKOLSKI, Lucjan

Wages and standards of labor in the feed industry. Przegl. droit wytwórczo-

12 no. 5-6, March 62.

YURKOV, V.A.; OKOLIKHINA, L.B.

Thermionic converter of thermal energy. Izv.vyp.ucheb.zav.; fiz.
no.3:34-36 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Arkhangel'skiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut imeni Kuybysheva.

L 8089-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD
ACC NR: AP5027134

SOURCE CODE: UR/0126/65/020/004/0512/0518

AUTHOR: Yurkov, V. A.; Eutysheva, N. A.; Okolykhina, L. B.

ORG: Archangel Wood Industry Institute im. V. V. Kuybshov
(Arkhangel'skiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Electrical and thermoelectrical properties of aluminum-zinc
alloys

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallocovedeniye, v. 20, no. 4, 1965, 512-518

TOPIC TAGS: thermoelectric property, electric property, aluminum
alloy, zinc alloy

ABSTRACT: The test samples were 80-85 mm long with a diameter of 8.5 mm. They were annealed for 120 hours at a temperature of $250 + 5^{\circ}\text{C}$, and cooled in the furnace. The samples contained from 10 to 100% aluminum and 10 to 100% zinc. The resistance of the samples was measured by the conventional potentiometric method. The thermoelectric motive force was measured with respect to copper. Measurements of the magnetic susceptibility (Faraday method) were made on cylindrical samples with a height of $5 + 0.1$ mm. The sample was placed in a magnetic field with an intensity of 10^4 oersteds. The magnetic susceptibility was calculated by the formula:

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UDC: 539.292:546.3--19!621!47:587.3

L 8089-66

ACC NR: AP5027134

$$\kappa_s = \kappa_1 \frac{m_1}{m_s} \frac{F_1}{F_s},$$

(1)

where $\kappa_{1,2}$, m_1, m_s , F_1 , F_s are the susceptibility, the mass, and the force acting on the sample. The magnetic susceptibility of the samples was calculated with respect to aluminum, for which $\kappa_{1,2}$ was taken as 0.62×10^{-6} . The measurements of $\kappa_{1,2}$ were made at different values of the intensity, H , of the magnetic field. According to the literature data, aluminum is paramagnetic, and zinc diamagnetic. Therefore, it would be expected that, at a given composition, the magnetic susceptibility would change sign. The experimental results are shown in a table. With an increase in the zinc content in the alloy, the magnetic susceptibility decreases monotonically, but, in the region of alloys containing 35-40% zinc, there is a marked increase in κ . At high zinc concentrations, the magnetic susceptibility again decreases and, in alloys containing 80% zinc, is immeasurably small. The magnetic susceptibility of alloys containing more than 80% zinc is negative. "The authors are deeply indebted to S. P. Artyukhov for his great help in the experiment." Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: MM,EM/ SUBM DATE: 17Dec64/ ORIG REF: 009 / OTH REF: 003

card 2/2 AW

OKOL'ZDAYEV, V.A.; SVISHCHEV, B.N., master po avtomatike

Operational control of rectifiers with series-connected rectifier
stages. Elek. i tepl. tiaga 4 no. 9:17-19 8 '62.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Nachal'nik tyagovoy podstantsii Bolotnaya.
(Electric current rectifiers) (Electric railroads--Substations)

BAZYLEV, V.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; MIKHAYLOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
OKOL'ZIN, Ye.P., inzh.; SIRENKO, V.N., inzh.; YAMSHCHIKOV, V.S.,
inzh.

Open working of deposits of carbonate rock. Sbor.trud.VNIINerud
no.1:3-23 '62. (MRA 15:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nerudnykh
stroitel'nykh materialov i gidromekhanizatsii.

(Rocks, Carbonate) (Quarries and quarrying)
(Aggregates (Building materials))

OKOL'ZIN, Ye.P., inzh.; YAMSHCHIKOV, V.A., inzh.

Choosing effective methods for removing overburden rocks at upland strip mines. Sbor. tund. VNIINerud no.2:7/782 '62. (MIRA 16°3)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut nerudnykh stroitel'-nykh materialov i godromekhanizatsii.
(Strip mining)

MIKHAYLOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; OKOL'ZIN, Ye.P., inzh.; YAMSHCHIKOV, V.S., inzh.

Using conveyer-belt transportation. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 16 no. 2:22-23 F '62.
(MIRA 17:3)

OKOMIN, V.

Suggestions for bookkeeping. Avt. transp. 36 no.1:31 Ja '58.
(MIRA 11:1)
1. Starshiy bukhgalter Ustyuzhanskoy avtotransportnoy kontory Volo-
godskogo avtoreesta,
(Bookkeeping)

KARGU, L. I. (Leningrad); OSHN, I. M. (Leningrad); ROBERTAN, L. I. (Leningrad)

Motion of a free gyroscope taking into consideration internal
friction in flexible elements of its structure. Izv. AN SSSR.
Mekh. i mashinostr. no.3:152-154 My. 1964. (MIEA 17:7)

L 42476-65 ESO-2/E.P(d)(ESO-2,E.C.(k)-P(E.O.v) LNUA/P/LSA(c) Pg-4/Pk-4/P1-4 BC
ACCESSION NR: AP5004646 S/0146/65/008/001/0135/0138

AUTHOR: Kargu, L. I., Okon, I. M., Roberman, L. I.

TITLE: Systematic wandering of a free gyroscope

SOURCE: IVUZ. Priborostroyenie, v. 8, no. 1, 1965, 135-138

TOPIC TAGS: gyro, gyroscope, gyro wander

ABSTRACT: It has been known that the nutational vibrations of a gyro result in systematic wandering of its gimbals. Published formulas describing this wandering show that, in the case of a gyro perturbance applied to its internal axis, the condition of initial perpendicularity of the gimbals ensures the absence of systematic wandering. The present paper shows that, in the case of a gyro perturbance about the external gimbal axis, this condition does not hold. By solving (in the third approximation) a set of differential equations, which describe the free gyro motion upon application of a momentary torque to its external axis,

Card 1/2

L 42476-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5006646

axis, a formula (10) is derived for an additional systematic wander of the ge
Orig. art. has: 21 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskaya voennoye inzhenernaya Krasnoznamennaya
akademiya im. A. F. Mozhayskogo (Leningrad Military Engineering Academy)

SUBMITTED: 15Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NG

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 001

ll

Card 2/2

KALIN, L.I.; OKON, I.N.; RODIMOV, L.I.

Systematic deflection of a neutral gyroscope. Izv. Akad. Nauk SSSR, prib. 8 no.1:135-138 '65.
(VINITI 1965)

1. Rekomendovana knyazevoy teoreticheskoy mekhaniki Leningradskoy
voyennoy inzhenernoy Krasnoznamennoy akademii imeni A.F.Makarovskogo.

OKON, J.

Workshop of Industrial Crafts in the J. Bierut Steel Plant, Warsaw.
OMEGA PLACY; KOMPISOWANE I DZIĘKUJĄCY, Warsaw, Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1981.

OO: Monthly list of basic types of automobile, (1981), R, Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1981,
Uncl.

OKON, J.

A poll on plant radio centers. p. 13.

(OCENIONA FRANCY: BEZPIECZESTWO I BEZPIECZESTWO
WARSZAWA, Poland

S0: Monthly List of East European Accessions (E.E.L) IC. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Incl.

OKON, J.

OKON, J. A conference organized by the Central Council of Trade-Unions. p. 29.
Vol. 10, no. 12, Dec. 1956. CCHONA PRACY: BEZPIECZENSTWO I HIGIENA PRACY.
Warszawa, Poland.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4--April 1957

OKON, J.

Problems of labor psychology in the German people's Republic; impression
from a trip p. 2.

OCHRONA PRACY. (Centralna Rada Związków Zawodowych i Centralny Instytut Ochrony Pracy)
Warszawa, Poland. Vol. 13, no. 9, Sept. 1958

Monthly List of European Acquisitions (EAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 8 August 1959

Uncl.

OKON, J.

con't
The problem of high accidents, p. 3.

OCHRONA PRACY. (Centralna Rada Związków Zawodowych i Centralny Instytut Ochrony Pracy) Warszawa. Poland. Vol. III, no. 1, Jan. 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 8, No. 9, Sept. 1959
unclia.

RADZIMIŃSKI, Aleksander; OKON, Janusz

Results of surgical treatment of juvenile fibromas. Otolaryng.
Pol. 19 no.3,317-323 '85.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej AN w Łodzi (Kierownik: prof.
dr. med. A. Radziimiński).

OKON, Jan, mgr.

Psychology and machines. Horyz techn 14 no.9,390-392 S '61.

LATKOWSKI, Bozydar; OKON, Janusz

Some statistical data on malignant neoplasia of the larynx
in Poland during the years 1956-1961. Otolaryng. Pol. 1962
no.1:119-124 '65.

1. Z Kliniki Otolaryngologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Lublinie
Kierownik: prof. dr. med. A. Radzimski).

RADZIMINSKI, Aleksander, prof. dr. med.,^z OKON, Janusz

2 Cases of Treacher-Collins syndrome. Otolaryng. Pol. 19 no.2:
259-261 '65.

1. Z Kliniki Laryngologicznej Akademii Medycznej w Łodzi
(Kierownik: prof. dr. med. Radziminski).

A. S. Straub

Distr: 4E3d/4E2c(j)

The reaction of ferric nitrate with 3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid,
K. Okada and K. Wajnlowicz (Wojnicka Akad. Tech.,
Warsaw). *Bim. Politechn.* 4(4), 7, No. 32, 115-20
(1957).—Aq. solns. of $\text{Fe}(\text{NO}_3)_3 \cdot 9\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (I) mixed with MeOH solns. of 3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid (II) in 1:2 or 2:1 molar ratio produced an amorphous brown ppt. of 1.2II. The ppt. was washed with distd. H_2O and MeOH, dissolved in acetone, dried with MeOH, and the MeCO evapd. giving dark brown needles in 5 days. The product was inflammable, abrasion and impact resistant, and hydrolyzable by acids or bases, mol. wt. 900 or 980 (ebulliometrically in III, or dioxane) and 1070 or 1050 (cryometrically in acetophenone or nitrobenzene), d. 1.2370, n 1.6867. The formulas proposed so far were not confirmed; the new formulas are $\text{R}_2\text{O}_6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ [in solid state] and $(\text{ROH})_2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ [in soln.] [$\text{R} = 3,5-(\text{O}_2\text{N})_2$ $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{CO}_2\text{FeCl}_3$, with the H_2O coordinated by Fe atoms].
A. Straub

3
2 May
2

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

~~New methods of preparing symmetrical sulfide and sul-~~
~~fone of hexanitrophenyl. K. Okoń (Wojskowa Akad.~~
~~Tech., Warsaw). Biulet. Wojskowej Akad. Technicznej im.~~

~~Dąbrowskiego 7, No. 38, 6-10 (1957); cf. Polish 87,172.~~

~~Bis(2,4,6-trinitrophenyl) sulfide (I) was produced by an~~
~~ionic reaction of picrylpyridinium chloride (II) (C.A. 52,~~
~~20161b, 20162i, 20163c) with H₂S or thiourea (IIIa). II (3.3~~
~~g.) suspended in 20 ml. H₂O, added, with H₂S at 50-60° until~~
~~the soln. became yellow yielded 97% of I. Alternatively,~~
~~to 0.79 g. IIIa in 40 ml. H₂O was introduced 6.0 g. II, and~~
~~the mixt. heated to yellow color (2-3 hrs.) yielding 99% of~~
~~I. The ppt. of I was filtered off, washed with H₂O, and dried.~~
~~Bis(2,4,6-trinitrophenyl) sulfone was prepd. from I, follow-~~
~~ing the method of van Duin and van Lenne (C.A. 14,~~
~~2708). J. Stoakli.~~

Distr: 433d

*5
2-1114e)
1*

Nitration of α -naphthyl- and β -naphthyl picryl ethers, and the explosive properties of the most highly nitrated compound. K. Okon and J. Lukianuk (Wojskowa Akad. Techniczna, Warsaw), *Bull. Wojskowej Akad. Techn. im. J. B. Stawiskiego* (Warsaw) 7, No. 29, Prace Chem. 24-31 (1957).—Picryl α -naphthyl ether (I) and picryl β -naphthyl ether (II) were prepd. from picrylpyridinium chloride and a naphthol (cf. *C.A.*, 52, 20182). I and II were nitrated with HNO_3 dilut. with H_2O or org. solvents, mixed with H_2SO_4 or $AcOH$, and with concd. HNO_3 at different temps. and with different amt.s. of reactants. I (7 g.) added portionwise to 18 ml. HNO_3 (d. 1.40-1.47), the mixt. kept at 70-80° 2 hrs., cooled, the ppt. filtered off, washed with H_2O until neutral, and crystd. from $AcOH$ or ppzd. with acetone from $MeOH$ soln. gave 95% light yellow 4-nitro-1-naphthyl picryl ether (III), m. 173-7°, which afforded phthalic acid on degradation with H_2SO_4 in the presence of Hg . Further nitration at 70° yielded picric acid and 2,4,7-trinitro-1-naphthol. In a similar reaction of 3.5 g. I with 10 ml. $AcOH$ and 9 ml. HNO_3 II was produced in 99% yield. II (7 g.) added portionwise at 23° to 18 ml. HNO_3 (d. 1.50-1.52) under continuous stirring, the mixt. slowly heated to 80°, kept at 70-80° 1.5 hrs., and cooled gave similarly 97% pale pink-yellow 1,6,8-trinitro-2-naphthyl picryl ether (IV), m. 241° (decmpn.) (80% $AcOH$ or ppzd. with $McOH$ from acetone). IV is similarly obtained in 87% yield when 7 g. II is nitrated with 14 ml. HNO_3 (d. 1.50) and 12 ml. H_2SO_4 (d. 1.84). Explosion tests showed that IV is slightly superior to trinitrotoluene but more sensitive to impact and fire. — J. Szekl

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

7

Nitration of *N*-picryl-1-naphthylamine and *N*-picryl-2-naphthylamine and the explosive properties of the most highly nitrated product. K. Okon and R. Karpiński (Woj.-skowa Akad. Tech., Warsaw; Brit. Wojkowej Akad. Tech. im. J. Dabrowskiego (Warsaw) 7, No. 38, 35-43 (1937).—*N*-Picryl-1-naphthylamine (I) and *N*-picryl-2-naphthylamine (II) were nitrated by mixts. of various concns. of HNO_3 with H_2SO_4 , $AcOH$, H_2O , Ac_2O , and $CHCl_3$. I (7 g.) nitrated at $35-40^\circ$ 3 hrs. either with 25 ml. HNO_3 (d. 1.46) or with 29.5 ml. 1:1 mixt. of HNO_3 (d. 1.52) and $AcOH$, or with 27 ml. 2:1 HNO_3 , Ac_2O gave (4) 8% orange-yellow putative *N*-picryl-4,5-dinitro-1-naphthylamine, m. 211-12° (acetone or $AcOH$). II (7 g.) nitrated similarly at 50-60° gave 60-74% yellow putative *N*-picryl-1,6,8-trinitro-2-naphthylamine (III), m. 252-3° (decompn.) ($AcOH$). Hydrolysis at different temps. with HNO_3 of different concns. proved III to be more stable. Explosive properties of III are similar to T.N.T. except that III is more sensitive to impact.

J. Steck

Distr: 4E2c(j) 7

Reaction of *p*-acylpyridinium chloride with sulfites in aqueous solutions. K. Okon (Wiertkowa Akad. Tech., Warsaw), *Bud. Wspom. Akad. Tech.*, im. J. Dziekanego (Warsaw) 7, No. 38, 44 (1957).—*p*-Acetylpyridinium chloride (3.3 g.) in aq. suspension satd. with SO₂ 4 hrs. with 0.4 g. C₂H₅N added, or treated with a satd. soln. of 0.65 g.

Na₂SO₃ and 0.5 g. 35% HCl and heated 1-2 hrs. on an H₂O bath gave a colorless product, probably *p*-acetylpyridinium sulfate (I), m. 294-6° (McCO), in 60 and 89% yields, resp. A similar reaction with NaHSO₃ gave 30% *p*-acetylpyridinium bisulfite, m. 294-6°, and 60% I. Both gave a red color with eq. NaOH, and were similar to other *p*-acylpyridinium salts (G. L. S2, 20151b).

J. Stach

OKNO K.

Distr: 4E2c(j)/4E3d

✓ Some highly nitrated triphenyl diethers, K. Okon and G. Aluchna (Wojsk. Akad. Techn. Warszaw). *Bial. Woj.-skowej Akad. Technicznej im. T. Dąbrowskiego* 7, No. 28, 49-65 (1957).--The o-, m-, and p-bis(2,4,6-trinitrophenoxy)benzenes were prepd. by O.'s method (*C.A.*, 52, 20162). It was observed that the yellow m-isomer became violet in the air. Nitration with a 1:1 mixt. of HNO_3 (d. 1.52) and H_2SO_4 (d. 1.84) at 90° for 5-8 hrs. afforded, after crystallization from $AcOH$ or acetone, the colorless 1,2-bis(2,4,6-trinitrophenoxy)-4,6-dinitrobenzene, m. $308-10^\circ$ (decompn.), 1,3-bis(2,4,6-trinitrophenoxy)-2,5-dinitrobenzene, m. 280° (decompn.), and 1,4-bis(2,4,6-trinitrophenoxy)-2,5-dinitrobenzene, m. 327° (decompn.). These explosives were slightly stronger than trityl. J. Stockl

Distr: 4E2c(j)/b33d

POLAND / Organic Chemistry -- Theoretical
Organic Chemistry

G-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8, 1959, 27301

Author : Okon, K.

Inst : Polish Academy of Sciences

Title : The Chemical Properties of Picrylpyridinium
Chloride and Its Derivatives

Orig Pub: Bull Acad Polon Sci. Ser Sci Chim, Geol, et
Geograph, 6, No 5, 325-329 (1958) (in English
with a Russian summary)

Abstract: The author has shown that the chemical and physical
(electric conductivity) properties of picrylpyridinium chloride (I) are in agreement with its
ionic structure (Ia) (X= Cl):
$$[C_5H_5N \rightarrow C_6H_2(NO_2)_3] = 1,3,5]^+X^- \text{ (Ia)} \quad \text{[sic]}$$

In aqueous solution I forms picrylpyridinium

Card 1/2

POLAND / Organic Chemistry--Theoretical
Organic Chemistry

0-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8, 1959, 27301

Abstract: pycrate; this result is explained by the postulated dissociation of the picrylpyridinium cation and its hydrolysis to picric acid according to the following reaction scheme:
 $[C_5H_5N \rightarrow C_6H_2(NO_2)_3]^+ \rightleftharpoons C_5H_5N + [C_6H_2(NO_2)_3^+ + H_2O \rightarrow H_2O^+(sic) \rightarrow C_6H_2(NO_2)_3 \rightarrow H^+ + (NO_2)_3C_6H_2OH]$.
The chlorine in I is highly reactive and I readily converts alcohols to chlorides, carboxylic acids to the acid chlorides, HNO_3 to NO_2Cl , H_2SO_4 to SO_2Cl_2 , and H_3PO_4 to $POCl_3$. Exchange reactions with I give Ia in which X = Br, I, NO_3^- , and $H_2PO_4^-$. -- Yu. Rozanova

Card 2/2

75

POLAND / Organic Chemistry--Theoretical
Organic Chemistry

G-1

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Khimiya, No 8, 1959, 27302

Author : Okon, K.

Inst : Polish Academy of Sciences

Title : Picrylpicolinium and Picrylquinolinium Salts

Orig Pub: Bull Acad Polon Sci, Ser Sci Chim, Geol, et
Geograph, 6, No 5, 331-336 (1958) (in English
with a Russian summary)

Abstract: Picryl - β -picolinium chloride (I), picryl - γ -
picolinium chloride (II), and picrylisoquino-
linium chloride (III) were synthesized for the
investigation of the effect of the N in pico-
line and quinoline on the stability of the
picryl cation. Picoline and quinoline do not
give the corresponding derivatives, probably

Card 1/2

CIA-RDP86-00513R001237910016-1

Preparation of N_2O_4 . K. Okon (Wojciechowa Acad. Tech., Warsaw). *Bil. Wojciechow. Akad. Tech.* 7 No. 373-5 (1953). Two procedures were developed: (1) Reflux 3.5 g. (0.01 mole) phenyl-pyridinium nitrate with 0.05 g. (0.01 mole) HNO_4 , d. 1.52, at 45-65° in a 3-necked flask, and bubble O_2 through the mixt. Collect the evolved N_2O_4 , m. about 20°. The residue in the 3-necked flask is pyridine picrate, m.p. 160-3°. The yield of N_2O_4 is 4.0 g. (87%). (2) Reflux 12.5 g. (1.5 mole) HNO_4 , d. 1.52, with 0.1 g. picric acid as a catalyst at 45-65° in the 3-necked flask, bubble in O_2 , and collect N_2O_4 . The yield of N_2O_4 is 4.5 g. (50%). An ionic mechanism which agrees with that suggested by Gillispie, et al. (C.A. 45, 2761g) is proposed.
A. Straiffield

OKON, K.

SCIENCE

PERIODICAL: ROCZNIKI CHEMII, Vol. 32, No. 4, 1958

OKON, K. Chemical properties of picrylypyridinium chloride and of several of its derivatives. p. 713.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 8, No. 4
April, 1959, Unclass

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : AZKhim., no. 21 1959, no. 7493
AUTHOR : Gerasimov
TITLE : On Picrolypicolinium and Picrylquinolinium Salts
ORIG. PUB. : Roczniki Chem., 32, no 6, 1249-1282 (1958)
ABSTRACT : The action of picryl chloride (I) on β -picoline (II) and γ -picoline (III) gives picroly- β -picolinium, picryl- β -picolinium and picryl-isquinolinium chlorides (V, VI, and VII) bases, Va, VIIa, VIIc chlorides (C), respectively. α -Picoline and quinoline do not form chlorides under the same conditions. VII differs from the other chlorides by its violet color which caused the author to propose a paraquinoid structure for this salt. The picrates(?) of V,

CARD: 1/10

COUNTRY	:	Polar
CAT. NO.:	:	
ABG. JOUR.:	:	Rakhim., No. 1 1959, No. 2401.
AUTHOR:	:	
INST.:	:	
TIME:	:	
ORIG. PUL.:	:	
ABSTRACT:	:	VI, and VII cannot be obtained under the conditions which lead to the formation of picrylpyridinium I; however, they can be prepared from the appropriate C in aqueous or aqueous alcoholic medium. Va, VIa, and VIIa react with ArO ₂ or ArLi ₂ to give 2,4,6-(NO ₂) ₃ C ₆ H ₂ OAr (VIII) or 2,6,6-(NO ₂) ₃ C ₆ H ₂ LiAr (IX). The author notes the great reactivity of Va, VIa, and VIIa towards organic and inorganic compounds having an OH group with substitution of the latter by Cl and simultaneous

CARD: 2/10

116

COUNTRY : Poland
CATEGORY :
ABSTRACT JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 21 1959, 10. 74938
AUTHOR :
TITLE :
ORIG. PUB. :
ABSTRACT : Formation of β -aci β -picolinium or iso-picolinium P (X, XI, and XII benz.). In acid VII undergo double exchange reactions to give the bromides, iodides (I), nitrates (N), and acid sulfates (AS); VIIa gives only the I under the same conditions [sic]. 0.01 mol I in 25 ml boiling C_6H_6 is treated with 0.01 mol II to give 92% Va, mp 116-118° (from toluene). An analogous procedure yields 50% VIIa from III, mp 110°, and 90% IV from VIIa, mp 120-122°. 0.01 mol Va, VIIa,

CARD: 540

COUNTRY	:	Poland	3-2
CATEGORY	:		
ABR. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No.	74930
AUTHOR	:		
TYPE	:		
FILED	:		
ORIG. PUB.	:		
ABSTRACT	:	or VIIa in 10 ml water is refluxed for 2-3 hrs to give the P of X, yield 90%, mp 140-150°; or of XI, yield 93%, mp 140-145°; or of XIII, yield 95%, mp 122-124°. The same P are obtained in 91-97% yields by refluxing for 2-3 hrs in 20 ml CO ₂ . CH ₃ OH, 0.01 mol V ₂ O ₅ and 0.01 mol C ₆ H ₅ OH (XIII) are heated at 80-120° for 30-60 min, and about 20 ml of water are added to give VIII, yield 96%, Ar = C ₆ H ₅ (VIIa), mp 155-158° (from CH ₃ OH). The fusion of VIIa or VIIb with XIII gives VIIIa in	

CARD: 4/10

119

COUNTRY	:	Poland
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	:	ZZKhim., no. 21 1959, no. 1-2
AUTHOR	:	
TYPE	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.:		
ABSTRACT :	Yields of 95-100% with other amounts of polymer are given for yield of VIII in 20-25% conc. and V and 0.01 mol. Cu ₂ O. Cu ₂ O is heated 30-60 min at 20-110°; addition of about 0.5% water gives 1%, Ar = 1.05 (I ₂), yield 95%, m. 180-181° (from alc). The substitution of V or VIIa for Vn gives the same product (I ₂) in yields of 90-95%. The yields of II with various thioethers are given. The addition of Cu ₂ O and Vn to Cu ₂ O + V will increase yields.	
CARD:	5/10	

COUP.HYD.	:	Polaroid
CAT.GCRF	:	
ABG. JCUR.	:	RZhKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 74
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT	:	about 100° given 95% yields of VIIa, other VII and IX are prepared in yields of 70-80% by a similar procedure. 0.01 mol Va and 10 ml C ₆ H ₆ O ₂ are heated to 110-120° for 5-6 hrs; 15m of C ₆ H ₆ O ₂ and the P of X, m.p. 140-150°, are obtained. The reaction of VIIa and VIIa with CuH nictorin is carried out in a similar way (heating for 10 hrs) and given 70-80% yields of ECI; XI P, m.p. 111-112°; XII P mp 222-224°. 0.01 mol Va and 0.01 mol glacial C ₆ H ₆ O ₂ are heated to 50-52°, and the

CARD: 640

120

COUNTRY	:	Poland
CATEGORY	:	L-2
ABC. JOUR.	:	RZKhim., No. 21 1959, No. 7-55
AUTHOR	:	
TEST.	:	
ITLE	:	
CRIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT	:	SO ₂ Cl, or POCl, is obtained from the distillation. VII and VIII react with inorganic oxygen-containing acids in a manner similar to that of Va. 0.01 mol Va is added to a saturated solution of 0.01 mol VI in water, the solution is heated for 5-7 hrs at about 100°, and the bromide of V is separated, yield 87%, mp 120° (decomp; from toluene). The other salts are prepared in a similar way; the salt, yield in %, and mp in °C are listed below: VII bromide, 81, 144-146;

CARD: 6/10

121

COUNTRY	:	Poland	6-2
CATEGORY	:		
ABSTRACT JOUR.	:	RZhim., No. 21 1950, No.	74938
TYPEFORM	:		
ARTICLE	:		
TITLE	:		
ORIG. PUB. :			
ABSTRACT	:	V iodide, 76 , 130 (decomp); V iodide, 40 , mp 122-123; VIF iodide, 76 , mp 122-123. 0.6 g. V and 0.16 ml HCl, ($d = 1.15$) are heated at about 100° until the evolution of HCl ceases; on cooling the N of V is obtained, yield 50%, mp 120-127°; the product is explosive. The N of V is obtained by a similar procedure, yielding 50%, mp 120-121°. 0.61 mol V and 0.01 mol HCl are heated at 120° until the evolution of HCl and the procedure is continued as far as the preparation	
CARD: #10			